

THE RIO NEWS.

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WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
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There has been much diversity of opinion as to the right and policy of belligerent interference with ocean commerce, not contraband.

"Say, I've got a scheme," said the inventive genius, "that will make me independently rich if I succeed in perfecting it." "What is it?" asked his friend. "It has been estimated," continued the I. G., "that one ordinary female house fly will lay 20,000 eggs in a season." "Yes," answered the friend, "but what's the scheme?" "I propose," replied the genius, "to graft the house-fly on the hen."—*Chicago News.*

Proprietor

P. O. Box, 774

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK.

United States.

APRIL 17.—The *Amazonas*, sold to the United States by Brazil, and now christened the *New Orleans*, has arrived in East river, and the purchase has been highly approved after inspection.

The United States government have hired the four fastest vessels of the American Line—the *New York*, *Paris*, *St. Paul*, and *St. Louis*—for use as armed transports.

APRIL 18.—The U. S. government has chartered the steamers *Caracas*, *Venezuela*, *Concho*, *Bismarck*, *Herman*, *Philadelphia* and *Winter* from the American Line to be fitted out and used for the transport of mules; 3000 mules and 4,000 artillerymen are massed at Pensacola ready for immediate shipment in case of necessity.

It is said that the Count of Turin, nephew to the king of Italy, will join an American cavalry corps in case of war.

A trial has been made of the new American submarine vessel *Holland*, which proved highly satisfactory, the vessel travelling several miles at a depth of 14 feet under water.

Eighteen ships of war are lying off Key West, ready to leave for Havana at a moment's notice with troops.

APRIL 19.—Congress has called out 300,000 volunteers of the national guard.

The Spanish consuls are urging their compatriots in the States to return to Spain.

An Indian corps is being organized for service as scouts in the army.

A large consignment of quick-firing Armstrong and Maxim guns has arrived at the Brooklyn arsenal.

Vice-Admiral Seward has received orders to protect the transports destined for Cuba.

APRIL 20.—The American fleet in Chinese waters have received orders to prepare for action, and to be ready for instant departure.

In consequence of the votes passed by Congress, President McKinley will send an *ultimatum* to Spain to-morrow, giving that government until the 22d inst. to concede the North American demands. Should the *ultimatum* not produce the desired effect, the fleet will receive orders to open hostilities. Unfetterable enthusiasm prevailed throughout the Union on the receipt of this news. The military quarters in New York, St. Paul, Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Atlanta, were besieged with volunteers anxious to be enrolled, and the government received large offers of donations from capitalists and merchants. 100,000 national guards were called to arms.

The second division of the U. S. fleet has left Key West.

The New York journals say that the patriotic fever has caused suicide to many people and driven others to lunacy. Prizes are offered to those who take the first Spanish flag, and a large one to those who capture General Weyler.

The North Americans at the Cape of Good Hope have offered to form a corps of 20,000 men, paying their own expenses.

The ships of the American Line not chartered by the U. S. government have been transferred to run under the Belgian flag.

The Postmaster General, has resigned office, through disagreement with his colleagues.

The 16th cavalry regiment left New York to-day for Florida, and passed through the streets amidst scenes of great excitement. Passing the White House, the President saluted the troops from a balcony and cheered them on by waving his hat. The immense crowds accompanying the soldiers seemed full of delicious joy.

The brokers in Wall Street have formed a volunteer corps amongst themselves, and the university students are enrolling in college battalions. The Salvation Army has offered to form a Red Cross service.

An internal loan of 100 million dollars has been negotiated, and will be followed by another of 400 millions, both to be redeemed in 20 years, with interest at 3 1/2%.

3,000 Spaniards have left the States for Spain. A steamer of the *Ward line* flying the Red Cross flag, has gone to Cuba with provisions, arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents.

The *New York Herald* states that steps are being taken to arrange a treaty, offensive and defensive, between the United States and Great Britain.

The U. S. government have informed the powers that no letters of mark will be issued by them. The Spanish government is issuing letters of mark to all applying for them.

APRIL 22.—President McKinley has ordered the first act of war to be the blockade of all the Spanish ports in the Antilles.

General Miles, the commander of the first brigade of 12,000 men destined for Cuba, has left Washington for active service.

Almost all the North American steamship companies have placed their vessels at the disposal of the government, and the government has made arrangements to have these ships provided with armour plates to protect their boilers, machinery and coal bunkers, besides fitting them with quick-firing guns. These ships when ready will be drafted to the Atlantic and Pacific squadrons.

The secretary of the navy has given instructions to the lighthouse keepers to avoid inconvenience being sustained by neutral ships.

The ships of war have been furnished with Vesuvius dynamite guns.

American officers have been despatched to Cuba to inform Maximiliano Gomez of the details of the plan of campaign.

2,500 Cubans had a torch light procession through the streets of Key West, and telegraphed their request to President McKinley to be enrolled in the U. S. army.

Two Spanish merchant ships have been seized by U. S. men-of-war, the *Buenaventura Garcia*, and the *Calafina* laden with mules from Texas.

APRIL 23.—The official declaration of war has a clause fixing a term of one year in which Spaniards resident in the States can sell out their property. If not sold in that time, the properties will be sequestered by the government.

The navy department has ordered that Spanish merchant ships are to be stopped on the high seas by firing two guns with blank cartridge and a third with shot. The crews are to be made prisoners and the officers searching examined for documents relating to war or contraband.

General Lee is organizing a corps of sharpshooters for service in Cuba.

The *Dauntless*, *Two Brothers*, *Sail of the North*, *Black Swan*, and *Queen of the Sea* landed 400 Cuban insurgents, 600 Texan cowboys, and 6,000 rifles in Porto Rico, the five vessels managing to elude the vigilance of the Spanish cruiser on the station.

It is reported that the *Oregon* has been ordered to the Philippine Islands.

Mr. William Dwyer has taken charge of the duties of the secretary of State during the temporary illness of Mr. John Sherman.

The U. S. man-of-war *Mangrove* left Key West to cut the cable communication between Cuba and the outside world.

APRIL 24.—The American squadron to attack Havana is making ready to break the first line of defence consisting of armor clads and gunships, and the second line consisting of cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers. Both sides are thirsting for the fray.

Tannum Hall has offered to defray the cost of five regiments of national guards during the time of war. The offer has been accepted.

Dr. Estrada, the president of the Cuban committee in New York, is about to leave for Havana with an expeditionary force, which will be escorted by two U. S. cruisers.

The French ambassador has made a formal protest against the capture of the *Buenaventura* on the ground that it was effected before the declaration of war was known.

The American millionaire, Astor, has placed his railways at the disposal of the government for the free transport of troops, given up his rapid yacht, the *Norumbold*, to be converted into an armoured dispatch boat, and undertaken to defray the cost of a battery of artillery.

The American war-correspondents are on board the steamer *Smith*.

Seven million (?) negroes have volunteered to form a contingent in defence of their country.

Great Britain.

APRIL 18.—Orders have been issued to all the British colonies to consider coal as contraband of war.

The *Times*, in an article published to-day, observes that the American congress has conferred greater powers on the President than he asked. It further states that President McKinley in spite of the free hand given him, will not declare war; his policy being to force Spain to do so.

The operations of the Anglo-Egyptian expeditionary force on the Nile have been suspended until the end of July owing to the lowness of the river.

Several London papers assert that a secret alliance exists between Russia, France, Germany and Japan against British influence in the Extreme East.

APRIL 19.—The well known Spurgeon's Tabernacle in London was completely destroyed by fire.

APRIL 21.—At the meeting of shareholders of the British South African Chartered Company, held in London, Mr. Cecil Rhodes was elected to the post of managing director.

France.

APRIL 18.—The French government is in negotiation with the republics of South America and those of Haiti and San Domingo to get them to follow the example of the British colonies and consider coal as contraband of war.

Zola's friends say that the novelist intends to demand the presence as a witness at his forthcoming trial at Marseilles of Capt. Dreyfus, the prisoner in Devil's island.

APRIL 22.—Paris telegrams say that Austria and Germany are in favor of the Italian proposal to settle the Cuban question by means of a plebiscite in the island; but the *Figaro* states that Austria has suggested to Spain the advisability of handing Cuba over to the Pope.

Spain.

APRIL 18.—The queen-regent will publish a message in a day or two, alluding to the resolutions of the American congress and affirming the sovereignty of Spain over Cuba.

The Madrid press say that the report of the Spanish commission of enquiry asserts it to be impossible for the *Marie* to have been blown up (own outside) or no mines exist in Havana harbor without being known to the authorities, and to the public.

APRIL 19.—A telegram from Madrid states that several Swedish and Brazilian officers have tendered their services to Spain in case of war.

The supporters of Don Carlos are taking advantage of the present difficulty to push forward his claims to the throne of Spain. Don Carlos more patriotically counsels his adherents to sink party when the whole country is in danger.

The insurrection has broken out afresh in the Philippine Islands, to make matters worse for Spain at the present moment.

The correspondent of the London *Times* has been expelled from Cuba for having written in favor of the United States at the present crisis.

The majority of the neutral Cubans who were brought into the garrison towns by order of General Weyler a year ago, on being allowed to return to their houses, have revenged themselves for the inhumanity shown them by joining the revolutionary forces.

APRIL 20. Spain has sent a circular to all its ambassadors abroad telling them to inform the powers that Spain is employing every means to avoid declaring war, leaving the responsibility of the initiative to the United States.

Rumors are afloat to the effect that a ministerial change will shortly take place, and that General Weyler will return to Cuba.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Malaga. A mob of 20,000 people attacked the U. S. consulate, pulled down the escutcheon, burst into the house and barbarously murdered the Spanish porter. The consul, Mr. Bartlett, had a miraculous escape from the infuriated mob, who baffled of its prey, attempted to set fire to the consulate. A cavalry charge dispersed the rioters for a moment, but a stand being made against the troops, more than two hundred had to be received in the hospitals. A reinforcement of troops from Granada was promptly sent to dominate the riot.

A report is current that Marshal Blanco has endeavored to make terms with the Cuban insurgents against the United States without success.

Havana has been strengthened by new fortifications, until it is now regarded by the Spaniards as impregnable.

The Spanish Cortes were opened to-day. The queen-regent, in person, read the speech from the throne. The document, which was heard throughout in religious silence, and said that it the U. S. Government yielded to popular clamor, the situation would become intolerable to the national dignity of Spain, and oblige her to break off relations with that country. After mentioning the Papal intervention, the speech terminated as follows:

"The difficulties which threaten our future will not be superior to the strength and energy of our country. With the glorious navy and army of Spain, with a united nation and the help of God, we will get over this crisis honorably, provoked as it has been without reason or justice."

APRIL 21.—The Queen-regent has sent a letter to His Holiness, thanking him for his efforts to procure peace; and saying that Spaniards enter into warfare with an easy conscience and know how to die for their country.

A London telegram states that unforeseen events have brought the Hispano-American question to a crisis. General Woodford, the U. S. ambassador to Spain, drove from his embassy in Madrid to the Spanish foreign office, in an open carriage to deliver the *ultimatum* of his government. When the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, Sr. Giron, read the contents of the *ultimatum*, which was to be answered on Saturday at midnight, he replied: "Spain answers you thus. There is the door. Go!" General Woodford returned at once to his house, through a threatening mob, and received his passports.

The speech from the throne read by the Queen-regent was received throughout Spain with the wildest enthusiasm, her reference to her army and navy being taken as a declaration of war.

General Woodford has left Madrid without having received a formal reply to his *ultimatum*.

Three ships of the Compania Transatlantica have left Cadiz with troops under sealed orders. Marshal Blanco has chartered a steamer to take 4,000 Spanish sailors, now serving in the United States, to Spain.

A panic has set in amongst the Spanish residents in Cuba and great numbers of them are leaving for the republics of Haiti and San Domingo.

APRIL 22.—As General Woodford was leaving Madrid, an excited crowd attempted to attack the railway carriage in which he was seated. General Aguilera, the governor of Madrid, defended the ambassador, and pacified the crowd by cheering for Spain.

Marshal Blanco addressed a huge assembly in Havana, and swore that he would be victorious. He said the Spanish fleet was outside the Morro, and the Morro would never leave the Spanish flag.

It has been decided to divide the naval defence of Cuba into the following stations: Havana, Santiago, Nuevitas, Remedios, Sigua, Sancti Spiritus and La Trinidad. Each station will have a cruiser and a torpedo fleet.

The Minister of War considers the army now in Cuba sufficient for its defence, 120,000

men being under arms. He intends, however, to send reinforcements without troubling about their possible capture by American cruisers.

General Woodford when passing through Valladolid station was stoned by the excited populace. Fortunately he sustained no injury, and the police were able to repress the crowd.

APRIL 23.—It is calculated that over 20 millions of pesetas have been withdrawn from the Spanish National Bank within a few days.

The Spanish cruisers have captured the American barque *Spandock* laden with 20,000 quarters of wheat from California.

A Spanish torpedo boat sighted the American line steamer *Paris* recently fitted out for war service, and forced her to enter Southampton Water for shelter.

The four-masted American ship *Shenandoah*, from San Francisco to Antwerp, with 4,000 tons of wheat on board, has been captured by the Spaniards in the English Channel.

APRIL 24.—The government at Madrid has issued orders that if the Americans bombard Havana, the Spanish fleet is to make immediate reprisals by bombarding Philadelphia, Boston and other towns on the sea-board.

The news has been confirmed that Austria has ceded four cruisers to Spain.

300 cigar-makers accompanying a battalion of volunteers leaving Madrid for the Balearic Islands, burned the shield and eagle of the late American consulate amidst frantic cheers for Spain, and cries of "Death to the Yankee pigs!"

Sr. Polo de Bernadé, late Spanish ambassador to the United States, has retired to Toronto, Canada, and in an interview stated that the Spanish navy is fully prepared for war, and determined to conquer or die.

Havana is being blockaded by the American war ships. Three guns fired from the Morro fort announced the approach of the blockading squadron and called the defenders to arms. The crews of the French gunboat *Falcon*, and the Italian cruiser *Bianca*, on hearing the firing, fraternized with the soldiers in Havana, and cheered for Spain.

Sr. Arguñelles has placed the sum of two million pesetas in the hands of Marshal Blanco, from his private fortune.

Italy.

APRIL 19.—Menelik, the Negus of Abyssinia, does not mean to relinquish his advantage over the Italians. He refuses to acknowledge the boundaries of the Eritrea colony which Italy is anxious to have fixed.

APRIL 20.—The Roman paper *L'Italia* declares that the great powers are about to sign a collective note obliging Spain and the United States to confine the conflict to Cuba and Cuban waters under threat of armed intervention.

At Florence, a statue to Americo Vesputio, the navigator who gave his name to America, was unveiled on Wednesday; and another to Toscanelli the friend and counsellor of Columbus.

Venezuela.

APRIL 20.—A telegram from Caracas announces the death of the President of Venezuela, General Crespo. After having defeated the revolutionists and killed their chief, General Hernandez, the President was caught in an ambush and killed.

Austria.

APRIL 21.—An Austrian fleet is preparing to go to Spain to protect the Queen-regent.

Germany.

APRIL 21.—A Berlin telegram states that the great powers have issued a collective note to the effect that they will consider Great Britain a belligerent if she supplies either Spain or the United States with coal.

River Plate.

April 22.—It is considered probable that a fight will take place between the Spanish gunboat *Temerario* and the American gunboat *Marietta* which is daily expected to arrive from San Francisco. Great anxiety is felt as the American legations in the River Plate as to whether the *Marietta* will be conveyed by the *Oregon* or not, the *Marietta* being inferior to the Spanish ship.

Those who were of opinion last week that the ministerial crisis in Chili would be arranged in a few days are now convinced that the solution is one of extreme difficulty. The President may have to resign yet before the work of governing Chili can go on with ease. Even if the present crisis be filed over, there are latent troubles in Chili sufficient to create others more complicated and dangerous still. We are glad to note, however, that the war-cry on the other side of the Andes is much weaker, partly because the Chilean people are rather tired of their howling editors, and partly because the passes are rapidly closing with snow. After another week or two we shall expect a vacation from the war-drummer until after next shearing.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 26th, 1898.

NOTICE.

In view of the continued fall in exchange, the local currency subscription rate has been increased to \$5000, or 800 réis per copy. Since March 1st all subscriptions should be paid at that rate.

At 1 o'clock this morning, says a telegram from Washington, President McKinley signed the joint resolution of congress declaring war against Spain. As Spain has already made such a declaration, and has advised other powers of it, there is no longer any doubt or uncertainty in regard to the matter. Outside the United States and Great Britain it would appear to be the fashion to sympathize with Spain, and for the reason, principally, that this country has lately dazzled the world with its outbursts of patriotism and defiance. We hear of nothing but the noble attitude of the Spanish people, of their unconquerable pride, of their calm dignity, of their heroism, and courage, and historic glory. We do not underestimate the good qualities of the Spanish people, nor their courage, nor their patriotism; but while the Latin world is going mad over these manifestations, we can not help regretting that the display of all these praiseworthy qualities had not been made earlier. We somehow can not forget the principal characteristics of Spanish rule on this continent from the time of its discovery down to the present day. And we can not forget what she has done for Cuba—peopled with her own blood and governed by her own laws. There is nothing theatrical, nothing noble, nothing dignified there. On the contrary, there is nothing but savage cruelty, selfish greed, unrelenting rapacity and mercenary administration to be found. Let the world applaud the manifestations at Madrid, Malaga and Valladolid if it wishes, but let it not forget what these same people have done in Cuba. And then let them condemn the United States for stopping these atrocities if they will!

While we fully respect and honor the patriotism and enthusiasm which impel Spaniards to contribute their money and to enlist for the defence of their country against foreign aggression, we should like to say that they have no right to do these things openly and ostentatiously on foreign soil. They have a right to send their money home, and they also have an indisputable right to return home for the purpose of enlisting, but in our opinion they have no right to abuse the hospitality of a neutral power by the circulation and publication of subscription lists, and by opening recruiting offices for the enlistment of volunteers. Both of these things have been done in São Paulo, and are now being done in this city, and by and by we shall have a repetition of what oc-

curred a couple of years ago in the River Plate where temporary barracks were erected for Spanish volunteers, where processions took place in the public streets with cheers for Spain and morras for Cuba, and where Spanish transports were sent to receive them and convey them to Cuba. We are inclined to believe that there is a strong undercurrent of sympathy for Spain in all these countries, not excepting Brazil, and it may be that these public manifestations are therefore secretly encouraged. To avoid reclamations, it would be well, however, to place them under the same restrictions that exist in Europe. Brazil, or Argentina, or Chili, can have no wish to be drawn into the conflict which unhappily has arisen between the United States and Spain, and we do not doubt but they will do their best to remain strictly neutral. And to do this fully, they will not permit offensive manifestations against either belligerent, nor the organization of volunteer battalions to take part in the conflict. And, further, it should be the purpose of both Americans and Spaniards to avoid the commission of any act which could be considered a breach of the strict neutrality which this country desires to maintain.

The action of the supreme court in releasing the four political prisoners whom the government had exiled to Fernando de Noronha will unquestionably serve to embarrass the executive. At the same time such a release was undoubtedly right and proper. The executive had resorted to an extreme measure which has no legal sanction and is permissible only under the exceptional conditions of popular disorder and martial law, when ordinary legal processes are impotent. At such times the executive may send away persons dangerous to public order and may have them confined in some secure place, not used for the confinement of common criminals. During the recent periods of martial law the President had an undoubted right to arrest and deport any person considered dangerous to public order, but he evidently made a mistake in sending any of these prisoners to the convict island of Fernando de Noronha. It is true that Marshal Floriano Peixoto imprisoned hundreds of political suspects in the penitentiary (casa de correção) and central police station, but one infraction of the law does not justify another. Were there any indemnification for illegal imprisonment here, the political prisoners incarcerated in these two places would now have a capital opportunity for securing redress, for they could use this decision of the supreme court with startling effect. Possibly the Jacobin judges, who pronounced this decision a few days ago, did not realize that it might be a sword with two edges. As for the implied illegality of arresting members of congress, there ought to be something said on the other side. If the law grants immunity to congressmen at all times and under all circumstances, it does wrong. The origin of such an immunity was to protect a legislator against legal processes which might interfere with the discharge of his duties. This would naturally be operative only during the legislative session, the legislator being responsible to the law at other times like any one else. It would be absurd to suppose that a deputy could do just what he pleased during the intervals between legislative sessions, for it would be tantamount to a parliamentary indulgence to cheat creditors, steal chickens, assault defenceless women, commit murder, and even conspire against the state. The legislator ought to be held responsible to the law for all his acts and at all times, and his immunities should never cover any serious criminal act. However this may be, the supreme court thinks that the President has violated these immunities in arresting parties known to be conspiring against his authority, if not against his life. It is right and just, of course, to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of all his rights and

privileges, but these surely do not include conspiracy and assassination. And then the President is a citizen, too, and is entitled to the fullest protection of the law! Is there nothing to be done for him? Must he stand alone, unprotected by the courts, a target for any political assassin's knife? It is generally considered that the executive is something more than an individual; he represents the state. If this be so, the assassin's knife is aimed at the heart of the nation as well as at that of an individual, and it should be the duty of every component part of the nation to react against such an assault. The courts surely cannot array themselves against the executive in order to protect his assailants, unless their object is revolutionary. In view of all the circumstances, and contradictory though it may seem, we feel that the court has done right in enforcing the law against an arbitrary and illegal executive act, and at the same time it is wrong in leaving the President unprotected against the conspiracies of his political opponents. If there were more rigor in punishing the men implicated in the assault on his life last November, we should feel that Justice is holding the scales evenly.

While the government, and congress, and the press, to say nothing of the bankers themselves, are discussing the abnormally low rate of exchange, would it not be good policy for them to find out the real causes of it? We know, of course, that various ministers, legislators and journalists have already decided in their own minds that the foreign banks have conspired to keep exchange down, and that the speculators are likewise conspiring to assist them. But as nothing has been done against the accused, we may presume that the accusers are not quite sure of their position, and are still looking for proofs. We are not quite sure that the foreign banks and the speculators are quite free from blame, for the responsibilities are many and very widely distributed. But there are other causes of infinitely greater importance, which the government and congress must fully appreciate before the evil can be corrected. In the first place, the so-called rate of exchange in this country is in great part a misnomer, for it includes the depreciation of the currency as well as the rate of exchange. Exchange is the operation by which commercial and financial balances are settled between distant points, and the rate should rise and fall with the supply and demand for bills. Owing to the peculiar manner in which exchanges are effected in this market, the rate also expresses the price, in a depreciated currency, which is paid for gold in these foreign exchanges. Were these two factors separated and were gold bought and sold at the *bolsa* for the settlement of these foreign exchanges, the subject would be much simplified. And now let us see about some of the causes of this continued fall in exchange. In general terms, it is due to a large and continued adverse balance in our commercial and financial transactions with foreign countries. One investigator, wishing to avoid offence to the government, tells us that it is entirely due to the losses on coffee caused by the fall in prices, and he shows us a very large difference in the aggregate value of the product for the last two or three years, compared with preceding years. But there are reduced imports to account for on the other side, and also a no inconsiderable expenditure by the government for war material, military commissions, etc. To these must be added the remittances abroad on account of the foreign debt, guaranteed interest, and various other public charges. And then there are the private contributions to the adverse balance, which are rarely ever considered. The withdrawals of capital, the remittance of dividends, interest and profits on account of investments, the remittance of wages and savings on account of immigrants, the remittance of rents on account of non-

resident landlords, and the very considerable remittances on account of Brazilians residing abroad. These last two items are very much larger than most men think, and, as they are an exhausting drain upon the country's resources, they ought to be fully credited with their adverse influence. The landlord who resides in Europe, raises his rents to correspond with the «fall in exchange», and withdraws the money from the country as fast as he can wring it out of his struggling tenants; and the planter who strips his land of forest, plants it with coffee or sugar cane, and then withdraws all the profits, even those which ought to be re-expended upon the land in improvements and fertilizers, to meet the expenses of a life of ease and luxury in Paris, are far greater enemies of the country than the bankers and speculators whose daily contests over exchange commissions tend to keep the rate gently sliding down. The banks draw for the benefit of those who wish to send money out of the country, and as they cannot draw against nothing, they are compelled to seek cover, and this cover is principally supplied by the bills against foreign bankers on account of the coffee, rubber, sugar and other national products exported. If these bills fall into the hands of speculators, then under the present system the rate must be forced down, because the balance of payments is so largely against us, and the banks must have them. And the remedy is, not only to increase our exports, but to stop sending abroad so much of our profits and earnings. How to do this is a problem well worth studying.

THE outbreak of war between the United States and Spain during the past week has seemed to us to afford a fitting opportunity to inaugurate a new feature in this paper, which we have long had in contemplation. Our readers will see in another column that we have given a summary of the telegraphic news of the world for the past week which will enable them to keep in touch with news of what is occurring in both hemispheres, and especially with the stirring events which are inseparable from a state of war. We shall endeavor to so collate this telegraphic summary, week by week, as to make it of interest to all our readers, and we feel sure that our new step will meet with their cordial appreciation.

UNDER present conditions this country is sure to suffer no inconsiderable prejudice from the war between the United States and Cuba. Bread will be dearer, and so will be many other articles of necessity, such as coal. If the Brazilian people are wise they will at once seek to protect themselves from at least a part of these losses by promoting the production of breadstuffs at home. Wheat was once produced in Rio Grande, and it might be again. Rice can be grown here of excellent quality, and so can maize, and beans, and potatoes, and many kinds of vegetables. And if the people will turn their attention to it and stop quarreling over politics, they can produce all the meat they require—perhaps more. It is certainly worth a trial—and the more so as it will help to improve the financial situation.

THE President-elect, Governor Campos Salles, arrived here on Tuesday morning last and was received with enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of his political friends. There was a breakfast at the hotel, at which speeches of congratulation and welcome were made and a brief response from the President-elect in which he affirmed his unswerving faith in the wealth and resources of this country and his belief that there is no occasion for despair in the present situation. He failed, however, to state what his programme is to be, or to encourage those who are striving to effect economies in public expenditures. Governor Campos Salles is essentially and thoroughly a politician, and it may be prophesied that his programme will be framed to suit the exigencies of his friends and supporters. And as these are to be found in circles interested in a lavish public expenditure, we cannot hope for a policy of rigid economy during the next administration. It may be that the financial agents of Brazil in Europe will impress upon him the necessity of such economy, and that this will give us a more earnest support of reduced expenditures. Let us hope that this may result.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, April 25th.

THE LISBON CELEBRATION.

Yesterday the whole press announced that the government had resolved to realise festivities in this capital to commemorate the discovery of the road to the Indies by Vasco da Gama, doing away with the dispatch of a ship of our squadron to the Tagus.

The excuse given, that of economy of public money, does not justify the substitution of the first project. No one more than ourselves has implored, and we continue to implore, that not

a *ritem* from the treasury shall be wrongly applied and that all expenses which can be deferred should be suppressed. This, however, is not such a case. The antecedents of public festivities in this capital render it almost certain that there will be no economy in realising them, at present, in preference to sending a war vessel to the Tagus. And if Brazil ought, more than any other nation, to join in the festivities celebrated in Portugal, which is incontestable, then it should be done by the means first indicated. There are rules of international courtesy which can not be altered at pleasure. Either let them be observed, when it is possible, or let nothing be done. Just now the question is that of appearing on the Tagus, to unfurl our flag to the winds which first bore out the fleet of Vasco da Gama. This proof of affection and admiration for the glorious ancestors of our nationality, can not be substituted by any other, even though more brilliant. If the occasion requires a visit, the visit should be made.

Beyond this it transpires that the *Benjamin Constant* being named for this commission, the advantage gained by the state would be two fold. As is known, there has not been a genuine voyage of instruction for officers for a long time, and there can be no navy with the life at the maelstroms, within the narrow limits of our ports. More valuable would be a small group of good ships and a smaller nucleus of instructed officers and crews, than a great number of lanky ships, equipped with sailors who do not even know the map of the coast.

The country which has a navy needs to expend money on voyages of instruction. It is on the sea that navigators are made; the sailor needs to face cyclones, to see the incalculable terrors, in order to lose the fear of danger and to harden his spirit. This school is not to be found in the ports.

With an increase of expenditure which, according to trustworthy information, is estimated at \$50,000, the *Benjamin Constant* can make a voyage of four months, going from Lisbon to the Mediterranean to circumnavigate Africa, passing through Suez, and to return to Brazil by way of St. Helena.

If all the money we spent were employed for useful purposes such as this, we should afterwards avoid greater expenses and moral prejudices which fill us with shame.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Deputy Barbosa Lima is said to have left Barbacena for S. João d'El-Rey.

—Last month there emigrated from the port of the capital of Ceará 5,679 persons.

—Preparations are under way for an extension of the Central (main line) to Cascavel.

In the Sergipe legislature the committee on justices reported in favor of the impeachment of the lieutenant-governor for squandering the public money.

—A passer of counterfeit money named José Alexandre Buleão has been arrested at Avare, São Paulo. He had a considerable quantity of the stuff in his possession.

—The report that 60 prisoners had escaped from the S. Paulo penitentiary was incorrect. Afonso Coelho escaped, but the others given prevented others from following him.

—In the state of Bahia at the end of last year there were 1,248 k. 500 m. of railway in operation, 123 kilometers in construction and 565 kilometers whose construction is projected.

—There was a serious jail delivery at São Paulo on the morning of the 20th, about 60 prisoners making their escape. Among them was the recently convicted swindler and forger Afonso Coelho.

—It is stated that an election for filling the vacancy in congress caused by the resignation of Deputy Granaideiro Guimarães will be held on the 1st of June. The resigning congressman represented the 2nd district of S. Paulo.

—The construction of a circular tramway line in São Paulo by the Companhia Viçosa is under consideration. The proposal is to start from the Largo do Rosário, and go as far out as the Avenida Paulista, going and returning by different streets.

—One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the overthrow of the military dictatorship which Col. Valladao, availing himself of Marshal Floriano's protection, established in 1894 in the state of Sergipe. This result should encourage the people of Rio Grande do Sul to persist in their struggle to shake off the yoke of the caudillismo.

—The Bahia fanatics have at last discovered something else to worship, a mysterious image enclosed in a niche in a piece of rock incrustated with crystals. Last month about 200 families had accumulated about it, where they were kneeling, chanting and proclaiming the virtues of the new saint, which is said to have performed miraculous cures. The place where all this is occurring is a small plantation called "Camidos," near the village of Cubumbins.

—In Aracaju on the 21st inst. there were fights in which soldiers of the 26th infantry and policemen took part. Several persons were killed and wounded, and by order of the governor the policemen were withdrawn from the street to their barracks. Much alarm was excited in Aracaju by these fights, the responsibility for which is attributed to Maj. Ayda Franca who is said to have published and circulated an attack on the governor. We presume that Col. Valladao has a finger in the pie. The colonel, however, says that he does not approve of the disturbances.

—The situation in Sergipe is becoming interesting. Governor Garcez not only accuses his vice-governor of misgovernment, but is accused in turn of dishonesty by his opponents. His party then presents some opposition deputies, including a member of the Valladao family, and even detestable Col. Valladao himself.

—In speaking of the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain and of the resolution of congress authorizing the President "to interfere in Cuban affairs without, however, recognising the independence of the Cubans," the *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 22nd inst. says: "The veil, however, which severely covered the false sentimentalism of the makers, is torn away by this declaration leaving uncovered the background of a revolting mercantilism." (trailing spirit). Evidently the *Commercio* has a very poor opinion of "nossa irmã do norte."

—Amparo, São Paulo, seems to be an unhealthy place for counterfeits. On the 13th three men entered a *venda* at Coqueiros, near Amparo, and called for drinks, which they subsequently paid for with a note of 1000. After receiving change, they took their departure. The *venda* proprietor then went out to see if the note was good, when he learned that it was a counterfeit. The police inpector, the *venda* proprietor and some others, armed with clubs, at once started in pursuit, and overtook the rogues at some distance from the village. A fight ensued, in which the rogues used revolvers and their victims used clubs. One rogue escaped, and two were captured after having their heads laid open by the clubs, one of them dying soon after.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

We are indebted to the secretary of the S. P. A. C. for the following score of a match played between tennis representing Engineering Firms versus "World."

«WORLD»

J. J. Blomely, et. Florio, b. Webster.....	4
F. W. Smith, b. Mawson.....	1
C. W. Miller, et. Knight, b. Howe.....	14
Evill, b. Florio.....	19
M. King, b. Goodier.....	7
W. Jeffreys, b. Florio.....	9
A. Lannon, b. ".....	15
W. Hale, b. Goodier.....	13
J. J. Wilson, not out.....	2
Kirkman, b. Goodier.....	0
H. Inge, b. ".....	0
Extras.....	13
Total.....	88

ENGINEERING FIRMS.

J. Mawson, et. Rule, b. King.....	4
P. W. Crewe, b. Miller.....	16
J. S. Webster, et. King, b. Miller.....	10
T. Florio, b. Kirkman.....	4
T. Goodier, et. Jeffreys, b. Kirkman.....	3
E. G. Knight, run out.....	0
L. M. Howe, b. Kirkman.....	4
T. Sparkes, not out.....	5
W. Delfassen, b. Miller.....	7
Duarte, b. Smith.....	0
Extras.....	13
Total.....	66

A MERITED TESTIMONIAL.

On Easter Day a most interesting event took place at Pernambuco. Mr. J. Howe, who is leaving Pernambuco for Maceira, was entertained at luncheon by the staff of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company. Mr. Howe has been superintendent of this company's station at Pernambuco for the last twenty-five years; and his departure, which will take place shortly, was made the excuse to present him and Mrs. Howe with a token of the great appreciation of the invariable kindness shown by both of them to the staff.

The testimonial took the form of large silver branched candlesticks and a box of silver table accessories for Mrs. Howe.

The presentation took place after luncheon and was the occasion of several speeches. Mr. D. Davies, on behalf of the staff, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Howe for all their kindness and spoke of the fair and just way in which Mr. Howe has always dealt with the men under him. He asked them to accept a present in remembrance of Mr. Howe's long work at Pernambuco and of the good will of his staff.

Mr. Howe in reply spoke very handsomely of his staff and of the great regret he felt at leaving. Mr. A. Voy, the assistant superintendent, also spoke of Mr. Howe's work here and of the high regard in which he is held. Representatives of the married staff and the bachelor quarters also spoke.

Mr. and Mrs. Howe's healths were drunk several times with musical honors. Several other healths followed, including that of Mr. Lloyd, the incoming superintendent. Photographs were taken from the gathering, and the proceedings finished with "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. Howe will be greatly missed in Pernambuco. He worked hard in getting together the church choir and in all matters connected with the church. His musical abilities are well known. He was one of the promoters of the British Nursing Institution and is on the committee. He takes a keen interest in the Cricket Club, and has been a member of all sorts of committees and clubs.

He will leave for Maceira about the end of May.

WAR BETWEEN THE ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

"Thrice it is armed that hath his quarrel just."

The Marquis of Salisbury, according to a recent article in the *Manchester Guardian*, and is to some extent guided in dealing with the weighty affairs under his charge, by the opinion that events are seldom nearly so important as the average man believes them to be. Such an aphorism, to one who has the moral fibre to use judiciously upon it, must be as great a support as the spear with which, according to Milton, the fallen Archangel helped his infernal footsteps over the "burning marls of the infernal regions."

And yet, with all due deference to so high an authority, history shows that it is, after all, the opinion of the average man which has had, and still has, the chief share in shaping the destinies of mankind. The average man, however, devotes and illogically the process by which he arrives at his conclusions, has a trick of being right in the main. If this be not so, the republicanism, constitutional government, universal suffrage, or anything approaching it, are all manifest absurdities.

The man at the helm of state can make any port he likes in fair weather; but he cannot steer in the wind's eye of popular opinion. We may admit that he can beat against it up to a certain point; but if the blast be strong enough, he must leave to, or run before it, and in either case be blown to leeward with greater or less velocity. It seems to me that armed intervention in Cuba has been brought about by the average man in the States, and that his rulers have been forced to play the part of the helmsman in the above familiar metaphor.

For us who have no part to play in the tragedy on whose fateful fourth act the curtain is about to rise, there can be no harm in winning away the time of suspense by discussing, according to our lights, the conduct of the actors appearing in it, and in forming conjectures as to its probable ending.

The American ultimatum has been rejected by Spain in a manner perfectly in keeping with the haughty traditions of a nation which whatever its faults—and they are many and grievous—has just claims to be regarded as among the bravest and most devotedly patriotic of the human race. The picture of the fair mother Queen, still young in years, though gray with the troubles of her stormy regency, as she stands, black-robed and bare of jewels, speaking high defiance to her terrible enemies, declaring her trust in God and the valor of her people, is one which will become historic; one which must appeal most strongly, not only to the sympathies of all the Latin race, but to the ethereal natures of every country. It is surely one to haunt the dreams of any man who may have lightly helped to force on this war, heedless as to whether, or no, its professed objects might have been attained without recourse to arms.

By what right does the United States interfere by force of arms between Spain and her Cuban subjects?

President McKinley in his message to Congress, of the 11th instant, places in the forefront the motive of humanity; but, if I may trust the Portuguese translation before me, the President himself mills a comment suggesting that he entertains doubts as to whether his motive is sufficient to justify armed intervention. The other three points refer in different forms to the prejudice caused to the interests of America and American citizens, and the danger to American peace, by the existing state of affairs in Cuba.

I will not venture to offer an opinion of my own on so high a matter as the subjecting of the principal laws set forth in the message; neither will I advance any opinion less worthy of attention than that of an American jurist and diplomatist of the first rank, namely, Mr. Phelps, late ambassador for the United States to the court of Great Britain.

Mr. Phelps, says the *Times* correspondent, quoting a letter addressed by the above named gentleman to Mr. Morton, late governor of New York and formerly minister to France, with all his authority as diplomatist and jurist, declares that the United States has no ground for war with Spain, no right of violent interference in Cuba, no object in attacking Spain, no principle of international law on which to base hostile demands.

The *Times* correspondent, an American of the highest reputation as a man of letters, and profoundly versed in international politics, says:

"The honor of this (the American) nation is in one man's hands, and that man is the President. Between the President and the Congress, or a possible majority in the Congress, is going on the bitterest struggle known in our political history. The President is trying to free Cuba, and avert a war. Congress is trying first of all, to provoke a war, carelessly whether Cuba can be freed by peace."

Again, to quote the same authority: "The jingo press—the yellow press especially—is clearly disconcerted by the peaceful turn events have taken. 'Peace with shame' it cries, and pours out invective on the President. Every Senator and Representative who thinks his election next autumn depends on war, conies to the yellow papers his censure on the President, not only in New York, but elsewhere."

Taking these weighty opinions, and many more to the same effect, into consideration, in conjunction with the fact that, after all, an ultimatum, whose *prazo* expires to-night, has been forwarded by America to Spain, it seems

difficult to avoid the conclusion that the American jingo party has succeeded in forcing the President to precipitate a war to which he himself is in common with a powerful minority in both houses of Congress, regards as unjustifiable if not absolutely iniquitous; and whose objects, so far as regards the good government of Cuba, and the cessation of cruelty and bloodshed in that island, might have been obtained by means less resembling those whose employment by the Spaniards has been used to furnish the *casus belli*. That there exists a war party in Spain is undoubtedly true; but it cannot with propriety be termed a "jingo" party, because it counsels resistance and not aggression.

For good or for evil, therefore, the responsibility for the war—unless, indeed, it be possible to refute these facts and opinions—devolves upon the jingo party in the United States.

But now, saving a miracle, the war has begun. Already, in all probability, the ancient standard of the Spaniard, the eldest son of Holy Church, the heir of the Inquisition, flies over what well may prove to be his last *armada*. The order of the Spanish admiral commanding the one of the great cruises by each admiral of the fleet, seems somehow to carry us back to the times of Drake and Froisher. One scarcely realizes that the Spanish squadron consists of ironclads, cruisers, torpedo boats, of the pattern in vogue today, but rather dreams of huge wooden ships with lofty fore and after castles, and long rows of painted ports; of galleons, double-bows, and gentlemen adventurers. This Spanish-*armada* is the encounter of two ages far apart—the shock of Modernity against Antiquity!

With such a telegraphic service as that on which we depend, it is difficult to form any correct idea as to the present position of affairs. It is not merely that the information communicated is meagre, but that a large proportion of the so called telegrams are neither more nor less than huge palpable lies. Witness the following, extracted from the *Pulse* of São Paulo of the 22nd inst.:

"Berlin, 22.—As potências expediram uma nota considerando a Inglaterra beligerante se vender cuba aos cubanos." (11)

Precious to the despatch of the ultimatum, on 20th instant, a fleet of some 25 American vessels was said to be stationed at Key West, an island close to Cape Sable, the southernmost point of Florida, and therefore about a hundred miles in a direct line from Havana. This squadron put to sea with sealed orders yesterday or this morning, cruising in the neighborhood of Havana. The Spanish fleet, according to Hayes, was expected to leave St. Vincent this morning. It was said to consist of 15 vessels. Why it should be so far away from the probable scene of action at such a time, it is difficult to say; the most probable hypothesis is that it was not ready. It will have been noted that, according to Hayes, the French Atlantic naval division has been ordered to station itself in the neighborhood of the Antilles. If it be permissible to hazard a forecast, it is conceivable that something like the following may happen.

The Spanish admiral, in order to expend as little as possible of his coal, and of his men's religious and patriotic enthusiasm, will steer straight for West Indian waters in search of his enemy. He will not be met until he arrives at, or near, the islands, because the American will prefer to keep near his coal and his naval base. A general action will then be fought wherever the American admiral may choose. In case of disaster to the Spanish arm, such ships as are able to escape would probably make for the nearest neutral waters, or make a running fight to the southward.

There can be no doubt that the odds in numbers, equipment, tonnage, organization, and coal supply will be heavily in favor of the Stars and Stripes. War between the United States and Spain must mean victory to the former. Defeat will probably mean revolution in Spain; the simultaneous proclamation of D. Carlos and of the republic, the flight of the queen and D. Alfonso, anarchy, red ruin and the breaking up of laws. Whether this will end the progress of disaster is, as I have said, "upon the knees of the gods." It may, however, bring on the long expected European Armageddon, which, to quote a writer in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*, "may be the event of the morning's newspapers." A child can set fire to a house, but none can say where the conflagration may end.

Meanwhile, they who look on and can but wait and hope for the best, depending for the latest news on the Spirit of Rumor, the Father of Lies, and last, but not least, the Agencia Havas.

D. M. N.

S. Paulo, 23rd April, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES

—On Thursday there was a largely attended mass at the Lapa Church for Capt. Trajano de Carvalho.

—On last Wednesday, by a vote of 7 to 2, the supreme court ordered the release of the prisoners Fortunato de Melloires and Joaquim Freire.

—There were 841 deaths in this city during the first half of April, of which 150 from yellow fever, 31 from pernicious fever, 81 from other fevers, 335 foreigners and 506 natives.

—The government has appointed General Teixeira Junior, commandant of military school in this capital.

—The adjutant-general of the army is reported to have asked the commander of the 3rd military district for information in regard to the military disturbances in Sergipe.

—The Czar of Russia has conferred the order of St. Stanislas on M. de Giers, the Russian minister to Brazil. We congratulate the distinguished diplomat on the new honor he has earned.

—It is stated that Dr. Alfredo Ellis will not take part in the coming congressional session, and that another S. Paulo deputy, Dr. Grunadeiro Guinardes, has resigned his seat in congress.

—According to the *Pais* many friends of Vice-President Manoel Victorino called at his house on Saturday to congratulate him on his non-indictment for the murder of Marshal Bittencourt.

—It is reported that the government has ordered the commander of the 26th battalion of infantry to come to Rio de Janeiro and will send Col. Salgado to Sergipe to take command of the battalion.

—According to a telegram published in the *Correio Paulistano* the commissions of Dr. Manoel Victorino Pereira, João Cordeiro and Medeiros de Albuquerque as colonels of the national guard will be cancelled.

—The *Debate* says that it will be a disgrace to Brazil if the accomplices of Marcellino Bispo escape punishment. The *Debate* is right and the impunity of the hideous murders committed in 1893 and 1894 is also disgraceful to the country.

—“We are in a position to assert,” says the *Jornal do Commercio*, “that under no circumstances has the minister of marine left a cabinet meeting by order of the President of the republic, who has always displayed regard and esteem for the honorable minister.”

—The open sympathy expressed in France for Spain in her conflict with the United States will tend to open the eyes of the anglophobists, who swear by the traditional friendship of our “old ally.” Friendship based on political exigencies, is a very fleeting thing.

—We understand that persons calling themselves friends of President Prudente de Moraes are circulating the report that in a certain contingency he intends to declare himself dictator. We hope that the President will be able to defend himself from his enemies and from all such friends.

—The *Diario Popular* says that Engenio Teixeira, self-styled Marquis de Aguiar Branca, is the son of a Portuguese, and that before marrying a daughter of the late Dr. Tamarandé he worked out to earn a living by painting. The *Diario* seems to think that he left nothing in Brazil but law-suits.

—On Saturday Judge Afonso de Miranda indicted all the persons accused of the murder of Marshal Bittencourt except the military men and Vice-President Manoel Victorino, Joaquim Freire and Fortunato de Medeiros. The number of persons indicted is 7. The 3rd prosecuting attorney has appealed.

—Among recent arrivals from the north we note that of Mr. P. Goiffon, representative of Messrs. James Spicer & Sons, paper manufacturers, and other important English houses. Mr. Goiffon reports business good on the Amazon, and exceptionally good at Bahia where tobacco is bringing in a handsome revenue.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 23rd announces that the Spanish patriotic commission of this city has resolved, among other things, to pay the passage of all Spaniards who wish to return home to defend the mother country in the present crisis. Up to the 22nd inst. about 300 Spaniards had registered themselves for this purpose.

—From documents recently published it appears that in 1837 there was organized in this country a military association similar to the present military club, and that in 1833, having become, like the latter, a source of insubordination in the army and of terror to peaceful and law-abiding citizens, it was dissolved by the regency that then governed Brazil.

—The governor of Amazonas is a lieutenant in the army. From the Amazonas state legislature, as has already been stated, he obtained permission to go to Europe and £300 a month for travelling expenses. He failed, however, to obtain permission from the war department and has left without it. The question now is:—What is the war department going to do about it?

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio* the contract for the sale of the *Nichery* was signed on the 22nd inst. and the payment for the same will be made in the following manner:—£100,000 in cash in this city; £200,000 in London; £250,000 in New York to Messrs. Flint & Co., to whom the Brazilian government is said to owe this sum on account of the purchase of this vessel in 1893.

—The new commandant of the police brigade of this city has issued orders for the suppression of that absurd title *schalder* (citizen) in official correspondence in his department. There is good reason for this. The attempt to reduce all titles to an equality was tried in the French Revolution, and failed. Urbano Duarte calls it a “hypocritical fiction” and says it is “repugnant to good sense.”

—On Thursday evening last, one of our native contemporaries published a bulletin to the effect that war had been declared between the United States and Spain, but the news proved to be without foundation at the time. Excitement however, ran high in the city, especially among the Spanish and American communities. The scratch crew who are to take the *Nichery* to Norfolk, Va., were particularly voluble.

—On Saturday last the object of the recent subscription in favor of the family of the late Marshal Bittencourt was carried into effect by the purchase of the house and grounds of No. 1, Rua Macete Sobrinho, for which the sum of \$7,500,000 was paid. The expenses with transfer tax and landemio were 7,982,500, bringing the total cost of the property up to 95,482,500, which was certainly a generous tribute to the memory of a gallant soldier.

—One of our morning colleagues is making a bitter fight against the beef contractors, and calls the present price of beef, 1500 per kilogramme, an extortion. Compared with other countries, this price is very cheap, and were the service good no one could complain. The principal cause of complaint is that of the abominable service to which we are compelled to submit. We get bones and all manner of refuse thrown in, and are not permitted to complain.

—The efforts of the *Jornal do Brazil* to avoid applying the word “American” to the citizens of the United States are sometimes decidedly amusing. For instance, in a London telegram published on the 26th, reference is made to a speech of the American ambassador, enlisting the unity of “Anglo-yankie sentiments.” Of course, Minister Hay never used so absurd an expression as “Anglo-yankie,” nor would any intelligent person dream of such a monstrosity.

—Of the speeches made at the breakfast to Campos Salles on last Tuesday, the most important was undoubtedly that of Dr. Artur Rios, who promised the health of President Prudente Moraes. History, said the Bahia deputy, will do justice to this martyr, who has sacrificed his health and risked his life in defence of the public weal, and whose administration has been disturbed by the fiercest passions, the most disgusting perfidy, the basest antagonism and the most insupportable ambition, and by plots that defy classification.

—Capt. Alexandrino de Alencar has been appointed commander of the torpedo squadron. We believe that the distinguished ex-commander of the *Aquidaban* will maintain his honorable record, and we are glad to see that President Prudente de Moraes is at last beginning to learn where he has most probability of finding loyal support. If, as soon as he had decided to repudiate Marshal Floriano Peixoto's baneful methods and policy, he had surrounded himself with the ex-revolutionists, he would have saved himself and the country from many disasters.

BIRTHS.

In this city on the 22nd instant, the wife of T. M. Kentfish, of a son.

In this city, at No. 40 Rua Alice, Luangelras, on the 24th instant, the wife of A. J. Lammorux, of a daughter.

DEATH.

OVERSHINE.—At the Strangers' Hospital, Rio de Janeiro, on the 21st inst., of yellow fever, HENRY OVERSHINE, aged 47 years. American papers please copy.

SHIPPING NOTES

—We have no news of the *Temerario*.

—The *Nichery* is still in port and may not sail for some days yet.

—It is again asserted that the original names of the ironclad *Aquidaban* and the corvette *Trajano* have been restored to these vessels.

—The purchase of the *Nichery* (ex-*Al Cid*) for at least twice her value, is an accomplished fact, and there is nothing more to be said about it. The Brazilian government is to be congratulated on so good a bargain, and we trust that many more such windfalls of fortune are in store for her. As for the buyer, the ship may be worth the money for immediate use as a transport, but as an addition to the United States navy, she will be of very little value.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 21st says: “The old *Al Cid*, which an American company constructed and sold for 250,000 dollars, and which was re-sold to our government through the medium of the firm Flint & Co., of New York, for 500,000 dollars, returned yesterday, as the cruiser *Nichery*, to American hands—this time of the government of the United States, for the sum, it is said, of 550,000 dollars, including the improvements which we gave it and which cost us a good round sum. The government has always found this purchase so irregular that it has delayed the payment of the 1,800 contos which the firm of Flint was still reclaiming. Now it was the same which offered to purchase the cruiser, but our government preferred to treat directly with that of Washington. May favorable winds carry the *Nichery* to East river.”

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is stated that the Del Vecchi wharfs have cost, from 1852 to the end of 1897, a total of 2,841,765\$784.

—The government has leased the custom-house armazens in front of Rim Braz Cubas, Santos, to the state of São Paulo for the sum of 12,000\$ per annum.

—It will probably seem incredible, but according to official reports the cost of the buildings, etc., on Ilha Fiscal, or Rat Island as it used to be called, from 1882 up to the end of 1897 has been 1,081,416\$709.

—The Bolivian Rubber Co., capital £5,000, was registered in London on March 15. Its object, in part, is to acquire, own and work any rubber-bearing or other lands on the bank of the river Amazon, or its territories.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The revenue of the state of Amazonas for the six months from July to December inclusive is estimated at \$8,979,100\$ and the expenditure 8,538,569\$990.

—It is expected that the export duties at Bahia will produce this month 2,000,000\$. Up to the 23rd inst. they had produced 1,900,000\$, including 450,000\$ collected on that day.

—Barb seems disposed to return to specie payments. The estimates sent to the state legislature by the governor for next year's budget are in gold. The revenue is estimated at 5,173,000\$, and the expenditure at 5,002,519\$300.

—It is now said that Governor Campos Salles intends to treat directly with the principal creditors of Brazil in regard to the financial state of the country. This is a capital idea, and we trust that plain, straightforward language will be used on both sides.

—We translate the following item from the *Hamburgische Correspondent* of March 29th: “The *Juliusp. Pressen* says that it is reported in well informed London financial circles that a project is being arranged for presentation to the Brazilian government as an aid to it in extricating itself from the financial difficulty caused by the fall of exchange. The project is not yet a certainty, but is to be in effect a suggestion to the government to pay its coupons half in gold and the balance in paper, to be redeemed as soon as more favorable conditions prevail. This plan,” adds the *Correspondent*, “will however improve the state of affairs only momentarily, but cannot effect a lasting era of prosperity.”

BAHIA FINANCES.

En 1896 the revenue of the state of Bahia was as follows:

Ordinary.....	8,366,982\$725
Extraordinary.....	3,594,504\$213
Total.....	11,871,486\$970

In 1897 it was as follows:

Ordinary.....	10,581,865\$913
Extraordinary.....	3,248,166\$615
Total.....	13,830,032\$528

The increase was, consequently, 1,958,545\$588. The expenditure amounted in 1896 to 11,823,611\$762 and in 1897 to 13,774,132\$316, the increase being, consequently, 1,950,520\$554.

The principal source of revenue is the export duties on tobacco, coffee, cacao, hides and skins and piassava, which in 1897 produced the following sums:

Tobacco.....	3,661,508\$955
Coffee.....	1,628,800\$499
Cacao.....	1,355,557\$897
Hides and skins.....	273,598\$434
Piassava.....	234,407\$849
Total.....	7,094,932\$345

The state treasury estimates the revenue for 1899 at 14,130,820\$712 and the expenditure at 14,328,772\$532.

The war against the fanatics cost the state 1,486,119\$151, not including the cost of the transportation service, which is not stated. The sanitary measures required in consequence of the small-pox epidemic cost 306,316\$532.

The foreign debt of the state amounted at the end of the year to 17,830,000 francs, against 18,120,000 francs at the end of 1896. In payments made during the year on account of principal and interest of this debt the item of difference of exchange amounted to 1,403,721\$592.

The funded internal debt, bearing 5% interest, amounted, at the end of the year to 3,881,100\$000.

The floating debt was as follows:—to the Bahia Gas Company £70,000; to the orphan's fund 50,204\$875; to state savings bank (Caixa Economica) 955,388\$245; to the general government 20,000\$000.

The general government is indebted to the state for the amount, not specified, of taxes collected in the period which elapsed between the promulgation of the federal constitution and the definite organization of the state. Tax-payers owe arrears to the amount of 1,099,852\$832 and the city of Bahia the sum of £100,000 for the gas plant which was transferred to it after being taken by the state government.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 25th, 1898

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000).

gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$18.66 per £	
1 sgr.....	54 7/8
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	8 8/9
do of £ 1 sgr. in Brazilian gold.....	8 8/9

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London

today..... 5 1/4 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)..... 45 7/8

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 20 1/2 in gold

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$18.66 per £

1 sgr..... 11 7/8

Value of \$100 (\$4.50 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 65 1/4

Value of £ 1 sterling..... 47 5/8

EXCHANGE.

April 18.—The banks opened with the official rate at 5 1/4 d. on London, but little business was done, and before mid-day the London and Brazilian bank posted the rate at 5 1/8 d., which rate was shortly afterwards adopted by all the foreign banks.

During the morning the holders of private bills refused offers at 5 1/8 d., and the first transactions in private paper were effected at 5 1/8 d. The banks buying in small amounts, following the rate in the bank rate, business became brisker and private paper for large sums changed hands at 5 1/4 d., and transactions with the banks were reported at 5 1/8 d. The market became quiet during the afternoon, but still the banks did not give up their confidence in 5 1/8 d. Bills of sight were offered at 5 1/8 d. and the market for gold and silver coins varied from 215 to 216 1/2.

April 19.—The bank rate opened firm at 5 1/8 d., but in the course of the day the Brazilian and London and River Plate banks, raised it to 5 1/4 d., at which figure business was done. In the morning there were buyers for private paper at 5 1/4 d., and some small transactions were effected at 5 1/8 d., but at this latter time the banks soon drew into mills were free to offer. Business was done at 5 1/8 d., and at 5 1/8 d. in private paper, and at 5 1/8 d. in bank paper, following a moment when the banks raised to sell bills at 5 1/8 d., or to buy private paper at 5 1/8 d., which private paper were sellers. Before closing the market became firm and closed with bank paper at 5 1/8 d., and private paper quoted from 5 1/8 d. to 5 1/8 d.

An average day's business was done, the extremes being 215 1/2 to 216 1/2 in bank paper and from 5 1/8 d. to 5 1/8 d. on private.

The official rates, compared with the corresponding rate of last year, were as follows:

	1898	1897
London, per milreis.....	\$18.66-3/4 d.	21 1/8-7/8 d.
Paris, per franc.....	189-1/2 d.	18 1/2-18 3/4 d.
Hamburg, per mark.....	280-2/3 d.	18 1/2-18 3/4 d.
Italy, per lira.....	155-1/2 d.	150-1/2 d.
New York, per dollar.....	65-1/2 d.	65-1/2 d.

April 20.—The London & River Plate Bank kept an official rate at 5 1/4 d. throughout the day. The Banque Francaise opened at 5 1/8 d. and the other foreign banks fixed them at 5 1/8 d. In the morning, however, the rate for business in bank paper when the market closed. There were bills in several banks during the morning at 5 1/8 d., but at this latter time the banks soon drew into mills were free to offer. Business was done at 5 1/8 d., and at 5 1/8 d. in private paper, and at 5 1/8 d. in bank paper, following a moment when the banks raised to sell bills at 5 1/8 d., or to buy private paper at 5 1/8 d., which private paper were sellers. Before closing the market became firm and closed with bank paper at 5 1/8 d., and private paper quoted from 5 1/8 d. to 5 1/8 d.

A conference of bankers took place during the morning to discuss the situation of the market, which was one of the most serious in the history of the city. The business of the day was restricted. Bank paper ranged from 5 1/8 d. to 5 1/8 d. and private paper from 5 1/8 d. to 5 1/8 d.

April 21.—Owing to the political holiday, no business was done.

April 22.—The bank rate opened at 5 1/8 d. and later on dropped to 5 1/8 d. In the course of the day the rate for business in bank paper when the market closed. There were bills in several banks during the morning at 5 1/8 d., but at this latter time the banks soon drew into mills were free to offer. Business was done at 5 1/8 d., and at 5 1/8 d. in private paper, and at 5 1/8 d. in bank paper, following a moment when the banks raised to sell bills at 5 1/8 d., or to buy private paper at 5 1/8 d., which private paper were sellers. Before closing the market became firm and closed with bank paper at 5 1/8 d., and private paper quoted from 5 1/8 d. to 5 1/8 d.

April 23.—The London & River Plate Bank opened with a rate of 5 1/8 d., which it lowered shortly afterwards to 5 1/8 d. In the course of the day, however, it resumed its opening rate. The market was weak during the morning. Bank paper was available at 5 1/8 d., the banks buying private paper at 5 1/8 d. In the afternoon there were bank transactions in private paper at 5 1/8 d., and at 5 1/8 d. in bank paper, following a moment when the banks raised to sell bills at 5 1/8 d., or to buy private paper at 5 1/8 d., which private paper were sellers. Before closing the market became firm and closed with bank paper at 5 1/8 d., and private paper quoted from 5 1/8 d. to 5 1/8 d.

April 24.—The London & River Plate Bank opened with an official rate of 5 1/8 d., and the other foreign banks with 5 1/8 d., but all adopted the higher rate in the course of the day. The market was weak during the morning. Bank paper was available at 5 1/8 d., the banks buying private paper at 5 1/8 d. In the afternoon there were bank transactions in private paper at 5 1/8 d., and at 5 1/8 d. in bank paper, following a moment when the banks raised to sell bills at 5 1/8 d., or to buy private paper at 5 1/8 d., which private paper were sellers. Before closing the market became firm and closed with bank paper at 5 1/8 d., and private paper quoted from 5 1/8 d. to 5 1/8 d.

April 25.—The London & River Plate Bank opened with an official rate of 5 1/8 d., and the other foreign banks with 5 1/8 d., but all adopted the higher rate in the course of the day. The market was weak during the morning. Bank paper was available at 5 1/8 d., the banks buying private paper at 5 1/8 d. In the afternoon there were bank transactions in private paper at 5 1/8 d., and at 5 1/8 d. in bank paper, following a moment when the banks raised to sell bills at 5 1/8 d., or to buy private paper at 5 1/8 d., which private paper were sellers. Before closing the market became firm and closed with bank paper at 5 1/8 d., and private paper quoted from 5 1/8 d. to 5 1/8 d.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- April 25th

Circulation	Public Funds			
262,125,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólice).....			825,000—825,000
102,275,000	Bonds of 1895.....			770,000—775,000
124,855,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted.....			940,000—944,000
11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....			—2,200,000
24,675,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....			—2,800,000
18,350,000	Do do 1880, 4 1/2%.....			—1,500,000
17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.....			—700,000
10,000,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%.....			—
65,000,000	do " of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....			—
4,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal.....			145,000—150,000
24,577,000				

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	5,000—Jan. 95	200\$—203,000
20,000,000	Comercio.....	200	5,000—Jan. 98	210\$—215,000
24,000,000	do 2nd series.....	80	3,200—Jan. 98	—81,000
16,000,000	Constructores.....	200	2,000—Jan. 96	—15,000
20,000,000	Credito Mobil.....	200	5,000—Jan. 98	—35,000
3,500,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	100	3,000—Jan. 98	—45,000
117,012,000	do 2nd series.....	200	9,000—Jan. 97	—57,000
20,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	6,000—Jan. 98	139,000—140,000
	Republica do Brazil.....	200	9,000—Jan. 98	230,000
	Rural e Hypothecaria.....	100	4,500—Jan. 98	110,000—115,000
	do 2nd series.....	200		

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.	
3,600,000\$	Caravelas a Aymores.....	100\$	—	7,350—7,500
110,000,000	Leopoldina.....	200	—	—
10,000,000	Muzambinho.....	100	—	—
60,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	—	—
	do 2nd series.....	75	—	—
24,000,000	S. Paulo Rio Grande.....	200	—	—
70,000,000	União Sorocabana.....	200	—	40,000—45,000
42,000,000	Viação Ferrea Sapucahy.....	200	—	—

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	—Jan. 98	110,000—125,000
12,000,000	S. Christóvão.....	200	—Jan. 98	—155,000

Capital	Millis	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$	—Sept. 97	105,000—
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	Feb. 98	122,000—123,000
6,000,000	Carica.....	200	10,000—Jan. 96	130,000—
500,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10,000—Aug. 96	—105,000
1,200,000	D. Imbel.....	200	10,000—Jan. 98	—
1,500,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	10,000—Feb. 96	—
1,000,000	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	9,000—Feb. 95	—
1,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	8,000—Mar. 96	—
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	—Jan. 98	—130,000
350,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	—Jan. 98	—

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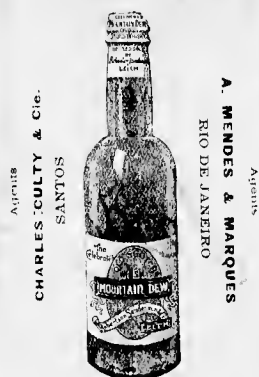
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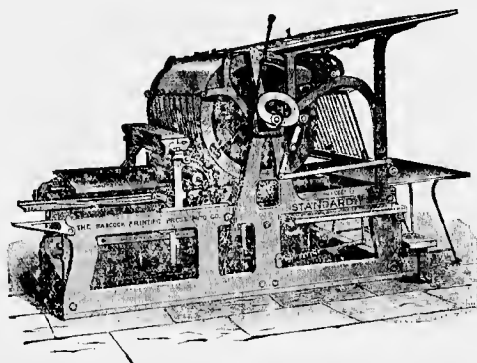
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